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National Americanization
Committee

War Americanization for
states...October, 1917

New York

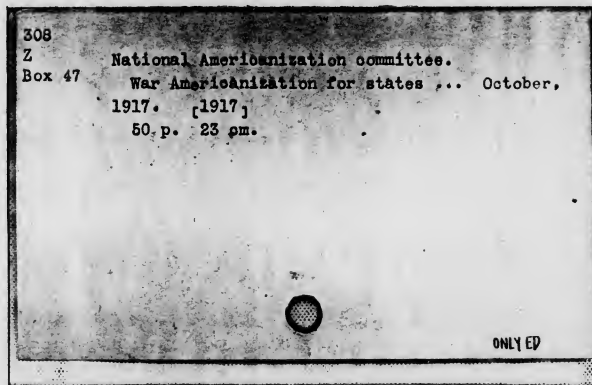
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National Americanization Committee
1917

War Americanization for States

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National Americanization Committee
29 West 39th Street, New York City

October, 1917

CONTENTS

	Page
Alabama	44
Arizona	36
Arkansas	46
California	12
Colorado	25
Connecticut	15
Delaware	46
District of Columbia	44
Florida	40
Georgia	47
Idaho	39
Illinois	7
Indiana	22
Iowa	16
Kansas	24
Kentucky	38
Louisiana	34
Maine	26
Maryland	27
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	11
Minnesota	13
Mississippi	48
Missouri	19
Montana	31
Nebraska	21
Nevada	45
New Hampshire	30
New Jersey	9
New Mexico	41
New York	5
North Carolina	50
North Dakota	23
Ohio	10
Oklahoma	37
Oregon	28
Pennsylvania	6
Rhode Island	20
South Carolina	49
South Dakota	29
Tennessee	45
Texas	18
Utah	32
Vermont	35
Virginia	43
Washington	17
West Virginia	33
Wisconsin	14
Wyoming	42

FOREWORD

The following statement of alien conditions as they exist in each state, brings to light several significant facts:

In twenty-three of the most important states the German-Americans are the most numerous. In thirty-four states they constitute one of the two largest foreign-born groups.

More than seven-tenths of the German population in the United States is to be found in the ten states of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

Scattered through the several states, one-third of our foreign-born population were born in Germany or in countries allied with Germany in the present war. The number added since 1910 has raised this total to more than five million.

Indicative of the tendency away from Americanization, is the revelation that forty-five states show an *increase* in the number of *foreign-born*, and that forty-six states show a *decrease* in the percentage *naturalized*.

Thirteen states show an increase in foreign-born population of more than fifty per cent. and thirty-two states show a decrease in the percentage of those naturalized of more than ten per cent.

More than four and a half million aliens entered the country between 1910 and 1915 and nearly six million arrived in the preceding decade.

Nearly fifty per cent. of the foreign born population are males of voting age, of whom only four in every 1,000 attend school to learn our language and citizenship.

There has been an increase of 142% in the number of foreign-born, ten years of age and over, unable to speak English.

The number of illiterates among the foreign-born rose during the decade covered by the last census from 1,287,135 to 1,650,361. The maximum illiteracy was in the age group of 20 to 34 years. It is significant that a large proportion of our arriving immigrants are of these ages.

Acknowledgment is made of the following sources of information: the Thirteenth Census Reports, 1910; the Census of Manufactures, 1914; Bulletin No. 18 of the Bureau of Education on "Public Facilities for Educating the Alien"; Statistics of the Division of Immigrant Education; and data from the Files and Community Surveys made by the National Americanization Committee.

The states are arranged in the order of the size of their foreign-born population. Unless otherwise stated all figures quoted are taken from the 1910 Census.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations for War Americanization work are based upon existing conditions and are indicative of the intensive work required in each State, in general conformity with a Federal policy, if America is to be effective in winning this war and is to withstand the re-nationalization of its aliens and foreign-born citizens after the war. The adoption of these recommendations will unify and standardize the present scattered and decentralized efforts and establish all work upon a war basis to serve the present need:

A Sub-Committee on Aliens or Americanization under the State Council of Defense or Public Safety.

Information centers throughout the State to receive and distribute information affecting aliens.

Elimination of plant working conditions favoring unrest, agitation and disloyalty, and improvement of housing conditions for all workmen.

Enforcement of the sanitary laws and maintenance of labor standards established in law.

Passage of private banking laws to safe-guard the savings of immigrant workmen.

Abolition of discriminatory laws which set aliens apart in unjust ways.

Americanization campaigns in the schools throughout each State to promote understanding between citizens and aliens.

Changes in State Education Laws to compel attendance of all non-English-speaking residents between the ages of 14 and 21.

Enactment of laws to provide facilities for instruction in English and Civics in all communities where immigrants reside and work, and to grant state aid for the same.

NEW YORK

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 2,748,011, an increase of 44.4% over that of 1900; the three nationalities most numerous are Russian, Italian and German.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 1,221,013—unnaturalized, 475,259. Only 41.1% are naturalized while 10 years before 58% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 2,634,578, unable to speak English, 597,012; illiterates, 362,065. Of the 131,541 who were attending school, only 9,602 were over 21 years of age. In one city school district where 50% of the population were foreign-born, not one pupil was 21 years of age.

Typical cities: In 1910 New York had 1,927,703 foreign-born of whom 421,951 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 36,923 attended evening schools; Buffalo had 118,444 foreign-born with 30,826 unable to speak English but only 2,622 in the evening schools; Rochester had 58,993 foreign-born with 11,026 unable to speak English but only 2,320 in the evening schools. In 1914 there were no public evening schools whatsoever in 107 urban communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants; 71 of these communities had more than 1,000 foreign-born and 3 of them had more than 4,000 foreign-born.

The State Education law permits the Board of each school district to maintain free night schools. In first and second class cities the state may require all persons between 14 and 16 who have work certificates and have not completed their education, to attend school. There is no specific grant for night schools but aid is apportioned on the basis of the number of teachers and the number of days they teach. \$100 is allowed for each 180 days or more taught and a night school is regarded as half a day. A state supervisor of immigrant education has recently been appointed and training institutes for teachers are held in the largest cities.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 82.1% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are clothing, with 173,256 wage earners; foundries and machine shops, with 40,176 wage earners; furniture, with 21,497 wage earners; and canners, with 6,439 wage earners. Quarries, oil and gas, 11,308 wage earners in 1900. Twelve per cent. of the farmers or 27,029 were foreign born in 1910.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 264,709.

On all public works preference has to be given to citizens. The Workman's Compensation Law allows to aliens only one-half the sum total of installments when these are commuted to a lump sum. All aliens are excluded from the benefits of the Mothers' Pension Law.

PENNSYLVANIA

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 1,442,374, an increase of 46.4% over that of 1900; the three nationalities most numerous are Austrian, Russian and Italian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 741,610—unnaturalized, 367,786. Only 33.9% are naturalized while 10 years before 48.4% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 1,390,564; unable to speak English, 466,825; illiterate, 279,668. Of the 69,257 attending school only 2,804 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: In 1910 Philadelphia had 382,578 foreign-born of whom 88,288 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 9,087 attended evening schools. Pittsburgh had 140,436 foreign-born which has greatly increased since, and 38,047 unable to speak English but only 4,977 in the evening schools. No public schools for foreigners were held in 1914 in McKeesport, with a population of 12,631 foreign-born, in Shenandoah with 10,452 foreign-born, in Homestead with 7,068 foreign-born, in McKees Rocks where 75% of the 20,000 population are aliens. In 1914 there were no public evening schools whatsoever in 221 urban communities of more than 2,500 inhabitants; 127 of these communities have more than 1,000 foreign-born and 9 of them have over 5,000.

According to the State Education law, the Board of School Directors of any district of second, third or fourth class, or upon application of parents of 25 or more pupils above 14, shall open free evening schools.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 87.2% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are steel and rolling mills, with 131,955 wage earners; foundries and machine shops, with 57,116 wage earners; cars and railroad repairs, with 54,729 wage earners, and glass, with 23,626 wage earners. Mining, oil and gas, 384,833 wage earners in 1909. In 1910, six per cent. of the farmers, or 13,832 were foreign born.

In one steel community employing about 7,000 men, 40% of whom were illiterate, the company recently admitted that each man cost them \$50 before he became as efficient as the man whose job he took, chiefly due to lack of Americanization. In a community listed in 1910 with only 800 population but now employing hundreds of foreigners in the munition works, preparation was made for the care of American employees but none for aliens. It was the scene recently of one of the most destructive explosions since the war.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 187,572.

Aliens are excluded on all public works contracts.
No alien can get a liquor license.
No alien may own a rifle, shot-gun or keep a dog.

ILLINOIS

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 1,205,214, an increase of 24.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Austrian and Russian. In every county in the state except Grundy the foreign-born numbered over 42% of the population.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 604,524—unnaturalized, 174,581. Only 52.2% are naturalized, while 10 years before 69.9% were naturalized. In East St. Louis, the scene of the recent riot, only 25% of foreign-born males of voting age were naturalized; since 1910 the foreign-born population has increased here from 16% to 40%.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 1,168,559; unable to speak English, 266,557; illiterate, 117,571. Of the 50,451 attending school only 3,463 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: In 1910 Chicago had 184,884 who could not speak English, and in 1914 only 17,645 attending evening schools; East St. Louis had 4,115 unable to speak English but only 166 enrolled; Joliet had 3,974 unable to speak English but only 276 enrolled. Rockford had 2,572 unable to speak English but only 461 enrolled. Elgin with 5,661 foreign-born has no evening schools at all. In 1914-15 there were no evening schools whatsoever in 125 urban communities with over 2,500 inhabitants, although 32 of these communities had over 1,000 foreign-born.

In the Child Labor Law night schools are recognized as satisfying the provision prohibiting employment between 14 and 16 years of age of those unable to read and write.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 82% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are clothing, with 42,265 wage earners; foundries and machine shops, with 37,130 wage earners; slaughtering and meat packing, with 31,315 wage earners; car and railroad repairs, with 28,882 wage earners. Mining and quarries, 82,430 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 101,196.

No alien can be employed in public service.
An alien acquiring land has to sell it within 6 years or become naturalized.
All aliens are excluded from the benefits of the Mother's Pension Law.

MASSACHUSETTS

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 1,059,245, an increase of 25.1% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Austrians, Irish and Russians.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 453,651; unnaturalized, 212,033. Only 41.7% are naturalized, while 10 years before 43.9% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years and over, 1,020,504; unable to speak English, 271,014; illiterates, 129,412. Of the 57,499 who were attending school, only 2,976 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: Boston had 240,722 foreign-born of whom 25,312 were unable to speak English but in 1914 only 8,500 attended the evening schools. Fall River with 50,854 foreign-born and 13,735 unable to speak English, had only 1,503 enrolled; Lawrence with 41,319 foreign-born, had 11,801 unable to speak English and only 1,661 enrolled; Lowell with 43,467 foreign-born, had 11,649 unable to speak English; New Bedford with 42,625 foreign-born and 10,845 unable to speak English, had only 1,857 enrolled. No state has done so much to eliminate illiteracy, yet in 1914-15 no evening schools were found in 23 communities having over 5,000 inhabitants with over 1,000 foreign-born. Three communities had over 10,000 inhabitants and no evening schools.

The state has had a law for 30 years requiring illiterate minors over 14 to attend some school, and later legislation has made the law more drastic by prohibiting employment of such unless they attended evening schools. Any town may maintain, and any city and town in which labor certificates are granted to 20 or more persons shall maintain, evening schools.

Industries: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 89.7% of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries of the state in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, were cotton goods, with 112,609 wage earners; boots and shoes, with 76,944 wage earners; woolen and worsted goods, with 53,377 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 107,522.

On all public works, preference has to be given to citizens.

NEW JERSEY

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 680,788, an increase of 53% over that of 1900. The three most numerous nationalities are German, Italian and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 309,648; unnaturalized, 102,076. Only 41.5% are naturalized, while 10 years before 53.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 630,848; unable to speak English, 153,861; illiterate, 93,551. Of the 35,001 attending school only 1,766 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: In 1910 Jersey City had 77,697 foreign-born of whom 14,020 were unable to speak English but in 1914 only 1,199 attended evening schools; Newark had 110,453 foreign-born with 25,285 unable to speak English but only 3,974 in the schools; Paterson had 45,845 foreign-born with 8,158 unable to speak English but only 228 enrolled in the schools. In this last city a recent evening school appropriation was only \$5,000, and men were turned away for lack of facilities. In 1914 there were 31 communities with over 2,500 inhabitants and 1,000 foreign-born that had no public evening schools, including Perth Amboy with a foreign-born population of 14,288. In recently established munitions communities at Perth Amboy and Boom City, where 92% of the foreign-born population do not speak English, no provision for instruction was made in the evening schools.

According to the State Education Law any district may maintain evening schools for foreign-born residents 14 years of age and over; teachers must hold special certificates and the study course be approved by the State Board. The state appropriates for such work an amount equal to that raised by the district, not exceeding, however, \$5,000 for any district. It is claimed that this is only a help to small communities and that large cities actually lose money in taking advantage of this law.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 86.7% of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries of the state in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are foundries and machine shops, with 18,099 wage earners; clothing and cotton goods, with 16,282 wage earners; brick and tile, with 7,786 wage earners; chemicals, with 6,270 wage earners. Eighteen per cent. of the farmers or 6,215 were foreign born in 1910.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 82,329.

Aliens are excluded from employment on public works.

No alien can get a liquor license.

No alien may own a rifle or a shot-gun.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Law non-residence alien dependents are not recognized at all.

OHIO

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 598,374, an increase of 30.4% over that of 1900. The three races most numerous are German, Hungarian and Austrian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 308,478; unnaturalized, 113,856. Only 46.2% are naturalized, while 10 years before 69.7% were naturalized. In East Youngstown in the year before the riot, 93% of the population were foreign-born and only 136 men were naturalized out of 3,000 of voting age.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 579,274; not able to speak English, 163,722; illiterate, 66,887. Of the 26,442 attending school only 1,180 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: In 1910 Cleveland had 195,703 foreign-born of whom 58,127 were unable to speak English but in 1914 only 11,383 enrolled in the schools; Cincinnati had 56,792 foreign-born with 9,561 unable to speak English but only 405 in the schools; Toledo had 32,037 foreign-born with 6,568 unable to speak English but only 636 enrolled in the schools; Akron had no public classes for foreigners, although private agencies were reaching 1,525 out of 13,241 foreign-born; no classes were held in Youngstown except by private organizations paying for the use of the school buildings. There were 119 communities having 2,500 inhabitants in 1914 without evening schools. Forty of these communities had over 1,000 foreign-born whites, including Loraine with a foreign-born population of 10,929.

According to the State Education Law on petition of parents of 25 school children who are prevented from attending day schools, any district can organize an evening school and teachers holding regular certificates may teach them. Any person over 21 may attend on payment of tuition.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 84.1% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are foundry and machine shops, with 51,553 wage earners; clothing, with 18,466 wage earners; brick and tile, with 16,238 wage earners; lumber and lumber mill products, with 10,314 wage earners. Mining, oil and gas, 57,185 wage earners in 1909. In 1910, six per cent. of the farmers or 17,450 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 83,597.
No alien can get a liquor license.
No alien can catch or sell fish or oysters.

MICHIGAN

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 597,550, an increase of 10.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Canadian, German and English. The foreign-born population in the cities has greatly increased since the census was taken and is illustrated by such places as Highland Park, which in 1910 had a population of 4,120 and in 1915 had increased to 27,155.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 302,177; unnaturalized, 76,550. Only 55.4% were naturalized, while 10 years before 68.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years and over, 579,803; unable to speak English, 102,286; illiterate, 54,113. Of the 25,281 attending school only 1,357 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: In 1910 Detroit had 156,565 foreign-born of whom 38,438 were unable to speak English, but only 4,000 attending school. It is reported that even today only 15% of the non-English-speaking population are being instructed. Grand Rapids with 28,335 foreign-born and 5,154 unable to speak English, had only 843 in the schools. In 1914 there were 43 communities having 2,500 inhabitants and over that had no evening schools. Sault Ste Marie with 5,180 foreign-born, Wyandotte with over 5,000 foreign-born, Ishpeming with 4,732, foreign-born, and Escanaba with 4,995 foreign-born have no evening schools. Fourteen other communities having more than 2,000 foreign born lack the same facilities.

The State Law makes no statement direct or otherwise regarding evening schools, yet it is one of the principal immigrant states.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 84.6% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries are automobiles, with 67,538 wage earners; lumber products, with 21,488 wage earners; foundries and machine shops, with 17,608 wage earners; furniture, with 14,706 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 40,397 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 72,273.
Aliens cannot be barbers.

CALIFORNIA

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 586,423, an increase of 59.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Irish and Italians.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 297,365; unnaturalized, 99,940. Only 46.2% are naturalized, while 10 years before 63.4% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 505,313; unable to speak English, 74,706; illiterate, 50,292. Of the 13,406 who were attending school only 1,146 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: San Francisco in 1910 had 130,874 foreign-born of whom 9,537 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 600 attended evening schools; Los Angeles had 319,198 foreign-born with 7,491 unable to speak English, but only 400 in the evening schools; Oakland had 150,174 foreign-born with 3,467 unable to speak English, but only 751 in the evening schools. In 1914-15, no public evening schools were found in 63 urban communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants; 30 of these communities had more than 1,000 foreign-born.

Establishment of Evening Schools are authorized in cities of the Fifth Class, in other cities the schools get their powers and duties from their charters.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 79% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are canning, with 11,029 wage earners; foundries and machine shops, with 5,273 wage earners; and lumber and lumber products, with 21,196 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 23,358 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous:

Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for the Draft, 71,412. No aliens can be employed in public service or on public works. The limit of the rights of aliens to hold property applies to aliens who are not eligible for citizenship.

MINNESOTA

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 543,595, an increase of 7.5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Swedish, German and Norwegian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 293,282; unnaturalized, 58,132. Only 60.1% are naturalized, while 10 years before 68.3% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 533,915; unable to speak English, 89,850; illiterate, 40,627. Of the 12,574, who were attending school only 1,640 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Minneapolis in 1910 had 85,938 foreign-born of whom 8,262 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 2,886 attended evening schools; St. Paul had 56,524 foreign-born with 6,122 unable to speak English, but only 400 in the evening schools; Duluth had 30,652 foreign-born with 4,339 unable to speak English. In 1914 out of 40 urban communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants none of them had evening schools, although 32 of these communities had more than 1,000 foreign-born.

According to the State Education Law school boards of independent districts may provide for admission of non-resident pupils and those above school age and fix tuition for such pupils. Such boards may also establish and maintain evening schools for persons over 10 years old unable to attend day school and receive state aid for same. State aid is available for evening school pupils between 5 and 21, provided they attend 40 nights or more. Only two out of ten cities reported state aid and the amounts were very small.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 80.2% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are lumber and lumber products, with 19,151 wage earners; flour mills, with 4,504 wage earners; and foundries, with 3,623 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 18,114 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 26,570.

Only a citizen or a declarant can own over 300 x 300 square feet of land, except as taken by devise, inheritance or on debt, excepting actual settlers on farms of not over 169 acres. Aliens who take realty on debts or liens must sell in ten years.

WISCONSIN

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 512,569, a decrease of 6% against that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Norwegian and Austrian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 269,237; unnaturalized, 42,937; 53.1% are naturalized, while 10 years before only 47.1% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years and over, 502,591; unable to speak English, 120,665; illiterate, 43,662. Of the 10,397 who were attending school only 1,039 were 21 years of age and over. *Typical cities:* Milwaukee in 1910 had 111,456 foreign-born of whom 38,302 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 6,777 attended evening schools; Superior had 13,772 foreign-born with 1,826 unable to speak English, but only 390 in the evening schools; Racine had 12,509 foreign-born with 3,240 unable to speak English, but only 568 in the evening schools; Sheboygan had 8,967 foreign-born with 4,191 unable to speak English, but only 359 in the evening schools. There were no public evening schools in 1914 in 54 urban communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants; 38 of these communities had more than 1,000 foreign-born.

According to the State Education Law every community of over 5,000 inhabitants must, and every one of less than 5,000 may, have an industrial education board, a part of whose duties shall be the fostering, establishing and maintaining of evening schools. The establishment is on the petition of 25 persons qualified to attend such school. The state reimburses the city for one-half the actual expenditures for evening schools up to a maximum of \$3,000 provided they are maintained for at least eight months and the work is satisfactory. No tuition may be charged to residents and schools are open to all over 14.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 84.4% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are foundries, with 16,842 wage earners; cars and general shop construction, with 9,412 wage earners; paper and wood pulp with 8,968 wage earners; boots and shoes with 5,972 wage earners; and tanning with 5,868 wage earners. In 1910, nearly forty per cent. of the farmers or 69,356 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 20,709.

In Milwaukee only citizens can be employed on public works unless there is a shortage of citizens. Liquor licenses are refused aliens in Superior.

CONNECTICUT

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 328,759, an increase of 38.5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Irish, Italian and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 153,168; unnaturalized, 69,431. Only 33.6% were naturalized, while 10 years before 49.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 318,780; unable to speak English, 64,201; illiterate, 49,202. Of the 11,536 who were attending school only 690 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: New Haven in 1910 had 42,784 foreign-born of whom 7,043 were unable to speak English; Bridgeport had 36,180 foreign-born with 7,471 unable to speak English, but in 1914 had only 1,283 in the evening schools; Hartford had 31,243 foreign-born with 3,957 unable to speak English, but only 3,000 in the public evening schools; Waterbury had 25,498 foreign-born with 4,134 unable to speak English, but only 341 in the evening schools; New Britain had 18,015 foreign-born with 5,994 unable to speak English, but only 1,423 in the evening schools; Fifteen cities having more than 1,000 foreign-born in 1914 had no evening schools, including Derby with 3,017, Vernon with 3,065, and Willimantic with 3,554 foreign-born.

The state has a mandatory provision for the establishment of evening schools, every city above 10,000 being required to establish such. In towns where evening schools are found, illiterates between 14 and 16 may not be employed save on condition that they attend.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 88.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are hardware, with 19,004 wage earners; brass and copper, with 16,781 wage earners; cotton goods, with 15,093 wage earners; foundries, with 13,345 wage earners; and silk goods, with 10,668 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 59,645.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Law, alien beneficiaries receive only half what a resident receives. Liquor licenses are refused aliens in New Haven, also in this city they cannot be employed in any public capacity, except on water-works and sewers.

IOWA

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 273,484, an increase of 10.5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Swedish and Norwegian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 146,880; unnaturalized, 20,275. Only 61.7% are naturalized, while 10 years before 74.4% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age, 269,246; unable to speak English, 37,169; illiterate, 16,894. Of the 4,573 who were attending school only 671 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Sioux City in 1910 had 10,452 foreign-born of whom 1,655 were unable to speak English, but only 138 attended evening schools in 1914; Des Moines had 10,395 foreign-born with 979 unable to speak English, but only 80 in the evening schools; Davenport had 8,101 foreign-born with 834 unable to speak English, but only 91 in the public evening schools.

The Constitution in Article 9, part 2, section 7, provides that school money shall be distributed to school districts in proportion to the number of children between 5 and 21, thus preventing state aid to evening schools for immigrants over 21.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 76.3% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employing industries according to man-power, are cars and general shop construction, 9,163 wage earners; slaughtering and meat packing, with 4,413 wage earners; brick and tile, with 3,163 wage earners; foundries, with 3,065 wage earners. Mines, 19,010 wage earning in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 13,650.

Aliens may not hold land above 320 acres.

Aliens taking realty on debts and liens must sell in ten years.

WASHINGTON

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 241,197, an increase of 130.1% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Canadian, Swedish and German.

Citizenship: foreign-born males, of voting age, 147,224; unnaturalized, 43,202. Only 46.8% are naturalized, while 10 years before 63.9% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 234,928; unable to speak English, 25,568; illiterate, 11,233. Of the 6,883 who were attending school only 564 were 21 years and over.

Typical cities: Seattle in 1910 had 60,835 foreign-born of whom 3,879 were unable to speak English; Tacoma had 21,463 foreign-born with 2,093 unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 737 attended evening schools; Spokane had 21,220 foreign-born in 1910 with 1,451 unable to speak English, but only 707 in the evening schools. Only 7 cities reported evening schools in 1915, while only 6 had classes for immigrants.

In the Education Law an evening's attendance in the evening school is counted as half a day, and the apportionment of the school fund made accordingly. Sessions must be 2 hours in length and there must be no maximum age limit.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 85.7% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employing industries according to man-power, are lumber products, with 36,461 wage earners; cars and general shop construction, with 4,925 wage earners; foundries, with 1,850 wage earners; and canning, with 1,715 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 7,343 wage earners in 1909. In 1910 more than 30% of the farmers, or 17,297 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 16,792.

Citizens must be given the preference on all public works.

No alien can catch or sell fish or oysters.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Law dependents of non-resident aliens are limited to the closest relationship.

TEXAS

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 239,984, an increase of 34.9% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Mexican, German and Austrian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 112,152; unnaturalized, 37,865. Only 38.7% are naturalized, while in 1900, ten years before, 43.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over, 224,580; unable to speak English, 125,765; illiterate, 67,295. Of the 7,714 who were attending evening school only 413 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: San Antonio in 1910 had 17,407 foreign-born of whom 7,490 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 223 were in the evening schools; Houston had 6,318 foreign-born with 691 unable to speak English; Galveston had 6,164 foreign-born with 455 unable to speak English, and El Paso had 14,504 foreign-born with 8,978 unable to speak English with no classes for the foreign-born at all.

The problem is largely Mexican and there seems to be no state aid for evening schools.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 82.2% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employing industries according to man-power, are lumber products, with 17,783 wage earners; cars and general shop construction, with 11,495 wage earners; oil and cotton seed with 4,471 wage earners; and foundries, with 2,831 wage earners. Mines, oil and gas, 6,957 wage earners in 1909. In 1910, six per cent. of the farmers or 28,864 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 27,863.
Aliens must not catch nor sell fish and oysters.
Aliens can hold land if resident, but must dispose of it ten years after leaving.

MISSOURI

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 228,896, an increase of 6.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Irish and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 121,404; unnaturalized, 25,835. Only 54% are naturalized, while 10 years before 70.1% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites of 10 years and over, 223,573; unable to speak English, 37,747; illiterate, 22,631. Of the 5,123 who were attending school only 597 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: St. Louis in 1910 had 125,706 foreign-born of whom 22,760 were unable to speak English, but in 1914 only 1,963, were in the evening schools; Kansas City had 25,327 foreign-born with 2,677 unable to speak English, but only 240 in the evening schools; St. Joseph had 8,113 foreign-born with 1,064 unable to speak English, but only 65 in the evening schools. Only five cities reported public classes for immigrants.

No state aid is granted for evening school purposes.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 80.8% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employing industries according to man-power, are boots and shoes, with 13,169 wage earners; cars and general shop construction, with 10,889 wage earners; lumber products with 8,046 wage earners; and clothing with 7,945 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 29,676 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for the Draft, 12,000.

Aliens cannot acquire land except by inheritance.

Non-resident alien heirs must sell land within five years.

RHODE ISLAND

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born, 178,025, an increase of 33.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Canadian, Irish and English.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age, 75,899; unnaturalized, 31,996. Only 42.2% are naturalized, while 10 years before 51.1% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years and over, 171,904; unable to speak English, 36,961; illiterate, 29,781. Of the 7,183 who were attending school, only 479 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Providence in 1910 had 76,303 foreign-born of whom 14,644 were unable to speak English; Woonsocket had 16,639 foreign-born with 5,813 unable to speak English, but only 314 were in the evening schools. The following cities having in 1914 from 3,300 to 9,000 foreign-born, had no evening schools: Warwick, East Providence, Cumberland, Cranston.

According to the State Education Law aid is granted on the basis of half the amount expended up to \$1,000, then \$100 for each additional \$500 expended up to \$3,500. In 1915 the state had only \$7,000 to distribute!

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 91.4% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are cotton goods, with 25,257 wage earners; woolen and worsted goods, with 22,745 wage earners; and foundries, with 9,819 wage earners. In 1910, fifteen per cent. of the farmers or 843 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 15,169.

Only citizens can be employed in Providence, in any capacity by the city.

In Pawtucket "the policy is to hire only citizens."

NEBRASKA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born, 175,865; a decrease of 4% against that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Austrian and Sweden.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age, 94,345; unnaturalized 12,347. 60.7% are naturalized, while ten years before 60.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years and over 172,497; unable to speak English, 29,519; illiterate, 12,264. Of the 3,780 who were attending school only 509 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Omaha in 1910 had 27,068 foreign born of whom 3,920 were unable to speak English, but in 1914-15 only 1,238 attended evening schools; Lincoln in 1910 had 7,200 foreign born with 1,283 unable to speak English, but, only 779 were in the evening schools. The following cities had more than 1,000 foreign born whites in 1914 and had no evening schools: South Omaha, Grand Island, Fremont, Columbus.

Article 8, section 6, of the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall provide free instruction in the common schools for all between 5 and 21.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 74.6% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power, are flour, with 682 wage earners; slaughtering, with 5,713 wage earners; foundries, with 735 wage earners; and lumber, with 413 wage earners. Twenty-seven per cent. of the farmers or 35,707 are foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 6,200. Aliens may take realty on debts and liens but must sell in ten years.

Non-resident alien heirs must also sell land within ten years. The Workman's compensation Law allows to aliens only two-thirds the sum total of installments when these are commuted to a lump sum.

Dependents of non-resident aliens are limited to the closest relationship.

INDIANA

Immigrant Population: total foreign-born 159,322; an increase of 12.3% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Hungarian and Austrian.

Citizenship: foreign-born males of voting age: 88,927; unnaturalized 18,354. Only 47.6% are naturalized, while 10 years before 60.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign-born whites 10 years of age and over 155,596; unable to speak English: 40,731; illiterate 18,200. Of the 3,365 who were attending school only 537 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Indianapolis in 1910 had 19,767 foreign born of whom 3,441 were unable to speak English; and South Bend had 13,420 foreign born with 6,191 unable to speak English but had only 175 in the evening schools; Fort Wayne in 1910 had 7,204 foreign born with 1,188 unable to speak English but only 65 in the public evening schools. The following cities having from 1,600 to 4,500 foreign born, had no evening schools: Evansville, Michigan City, Terre Haute, Clinton, Elkhart and Mishawaka.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 84.7% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are cars and general shop construction with 20,751 wage earners, foundries with 11,860 wage earners, iron and steel with 11,106 wage earners, furniture with 10,803 wage earners. Mining, oil and gas, 27,569 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 14,800. Citizens must be given preference for all employment on public works. Aliens may not hold land in excess of 320 acres.

NORTH DAKOTA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 156,158; an increase of 38.5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Norwegian, Russian and Canadian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 79,721; unnaturalized 10,965. 58.5% are naturalized, while 10 years before only 56.8% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 150,451; unable to speak English: 33,491; illiterate 9,474. Of the 7,326 who were attending school, only 535 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Fargo in 1910 had 3,200 foreign born, Grand Forks had 3,607 and neither had evening schools. Devil's Lake and Minot, both having above 1,000 foreign born also lacked the same facilities. The school fund is distributed on the basis of youth between 5 and 21.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 70.8% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. There are no large alien-employed industries in the state; the resident aliens being chiefly engaged in agriculture. In 1910, more than fifty per cent. of the farmers or 37,967 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 7,820.

KANSAS

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 155,190, an increase of 6.9% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Russian and Swedish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 74,248; unnaturalized 12,247. Only 52.7% are naturalized, while ten years before 61.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 131,673; unable to speak English: 28,353; illiterate 13,787. Of the 3,168 who were attending school only 288 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities Kansas City in 1910 had 10,344 foreign born of whom 2,456 were unable to speak English but in 1914-15 had only 48 attending evening schools; Topeka had 4,153 foreign born with 579 unable to speak English but only 80 in the evening schools. Out of the six cities reporting public evening schools only five had classes for immigrants.

The Constitution in article 6, sec. 4, requires the income of state school funds to be disbursed according to the number of children between 5 and 21 thus eliminating possibility of appropriating funds for adult immigrants.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 79.3% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are slaughtering and meat packing with 9,884 wage earners, cars and general shop construction with 8,805 wage earners, foundries and machine shops with 1,533 wage earners. Mines, oil and gas, 16,441 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 7,269. Under the Workman's Compensation Law, \$750 is the maximum that an alien's beneficiaries can receive; residents may receive \$1,200 and \$3,600.

COLORADO

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 126,851; an increase of 42.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Italian and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 70,514; unnaturalized, 19,615. Only 50% were naturalized, while 10 years before 58% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 123,026; unable to speak English, 22,610; illiterate 13,897. Of the 4,090 who were attending school only 305 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Denver in 1910 had 38,941 foreign born of whom 2,794 were unable to speak English but only 200 attended evening schools in 1914; Pueblo had 8,331 foreign born with 3,125 unable to speak English but only 150 in the evening schools. Lamar was the only other city that reported public evening schools for immigrants.

The Constitution in article 9, section 2, requires maintenance of free public schools for residents between 6 and 21, thus eliminating state aid for evening schools for immigrant adults.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 80.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. Aliens employed with manufacturers are few; 2,268 were listed in the sugar beet work and 4,349 in cars and general shop construction—the major proportion are in the mining communities where in 1909 there were 24,769 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 9,389.

MAINE

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 110,133; an increase of 18.5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Canadian, Irish and English.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 48,854; unnaturalized 23,672. Only 30.9% are naturalized, while 10 years before 34.4% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 105,336; unable to speak English: 19,589; illiterate 14,394. Of the 4,871 who were attending school only 240 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Portland in 1910 had 12,078 foreign born of whom 874 were unable to speak English; Lewiston had 9,418 foreign born with 3,568 unable to speak English but in 1914 had only 346 attending public evening schools. Fifteen cities of the state having more than 1,000 foreign born were without evening schools, including Bangor with 4,280; Biddeford with 6,761, Sanford with 3,385 and Augusta with 2,639.

The state reimburses the city to two-thirds of the amount expended for salaries of teachers, provided certain vocational subjects are also offered. General evening school instruction is thus supported through a rider on the industrial education act.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of Aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 90.5% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are cotton goods with 13,834 wage earners, lumber with 13,448 wage earners, paper and wood pulp with 10,023 wage earners and boots and shoes with 8,815 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 10,163.

MARYLAND

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 104,174; an increase of 11.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Russian and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 47,973; unnaturalized 13,573. Only 50.6% are naturalized, while 10 years before 67.9% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 100,951; unable to speak English: 17,544; illiterate 12,047. Of the 3,323 attending school only 439 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Baltimore in 1910 had 77,043 foreign born of whom 13,035 were unable to speak English but in 1914 had only 2,103 in the public evening schools. This city receives no state aid for its evening schools for immigrants.

An illustration of how little American neighbors know of their foreign born fellow citizens is furnished by a street in the Americanized (!) section of one small Maryland community. An official claimed that the residents were 50% naturalized. A survey showed that of the 65 foreign born adults living in the 16 houses, 55 could not speak English and 61 were aliens, having been in the country from one to forty-eight years.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 84.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are clothing with 15,935 wage earners, canning with 8,254 wage earners, cars and general shop construction with 5,900 wage earners, and here is found the third largest shirt industry in the country, with 5,153 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 8,299.

The Workmen's Compensation Law refuses to recognize non-resident alien dependents as dependents at all. Baltimore contractors may employ only registered city voters on city contracts.

OREGON

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 103,001; an increase of 72.1% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Canadian and Swedish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 63,900; unnaturalized 17,490. Only 46.4% are naturalized, while 10 years before 69.3% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 100,750; unable to speak English 13,531; illiterate 6,120. Of the 2,407 who were attending school only 242 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Portland in 1910 had 43,780 foreign born of whom 4,200 were unable to speak English but in 1914 only 1,642 attended public evening schools. Only three cities reported evening schools, including Astoria, with a foreign born population of 4,088.

The Constitution in article 8, section 4, requires that the common school fund shall be distributed among the several counties in proportion to children resident, between 4 and 20, thus preventing any evening school aid for adult immigrants.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 81.3% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. There do not seem to be any large alien-employed industries. Portland had only 10,113 wage earners in establishments with a product of from \$20,000 up. In 1910, nearly twenty per cent. of the farmers or 9,056 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 6,708. The Workmen's Compensation Law limits dependents of aliens to the closest of relationship. Liquor licenses are refused to aliens in Portland. Unskilled laborers who are aliens are excluded from municipal work in this city.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 100,628; an increase of 13.9% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Norwegian and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 54,528; unnaturalized 4,376. 59.6% are naturalized, while 10 years before 58.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age 98,334; unable to speak English: 18,486; illiterates 4,896. Of the 2,766 who were attending school only 300 were 21 years of age and over.

No cities reported evening schools for immigrants in 1914. The non-English-speaking have increased by more than 5,000 since 1900, and 17,828 of the non-English-speaking population are above 15 years of age.

Article 8, section 3, of the Constitution requires the income from the State School Fund to be apportioned according to the number of children of school age; thus the 18,000 unable to speak English are unable to get evening school instruction.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 70.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. In 1909, there were 3,466 wage earners in the gold and silver mines. The state is largely agricultural. In 1910, thirty-two per cent. of the farmers, or 25,476 were foreign born. No establishment is reported with more than 400 wage-earners and only five establishments with from 100 to 400 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 3,090.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 96,558; an increase of 9.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Canadian, Irish and English.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 41,956; unnaturalized 19,377. Only 39.1% are naturalized while 10 years before 40.3% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 92,976; unable to speak English: 26,783; illiterate 13,485. Of the 3,827 who were attending school only 150 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Manchester in 1910 had 29,692 foreign born of whom 10,694 were unable to speak English but in 1914 had only 702 attending the public evening schools; Nashua had 8,957 foreign born with 3,924 unable to speak English. Six cities having more than 1,000 foreign born lacked evening schools, including Laconia with 2,545 foreign born, Portsmouth with 2,138 and Somersworth with 2,738.

The state education law has no provision or aid for evening schools for immigrants.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 92.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are boots and shoes with 26,193 wage earners, cotton goods with 21,589 wage earners, lumber with 5,853 wage earners, paper, and wood pulp with 3,905 wage earners, woolen and worsted, hosiery and knit goods, with 12,800 wage earners. Nine per cent. of the farmers, or 2,691 were foreign born in 1910.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registering for Draft, 9,531. Under the Workman's Compensation Law there is a refusal to recognize non-resident alien dependents as dependents at all.

MONTANA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 91,644; this was 46.9% increase over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Irish, German and Canadian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 59,313; unnaturalized 18,937. Only 46.6% are naturalized while 10 years before 65.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over, 89,456; unable to speak English: 13,718; illiterate 8,445. Of the 1,906 who were attending school, only 161 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Butte in 1910 had 12,880 foreign born of whom 629 were unable to speak English, but no city reported having evening schools in 1914. The problem is a serious one in the mining sections.

The Constitution in article 11, section 5, requires interest of all invested school funds to be apportioned according to the number of youths between 6 and 21, thus eliminating state aid to evening schools for immigrant adults.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 83.7% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 are wage earners. 2,965 are listed in the lumber industry but the aliens are chiefly in the mines or on the farms. Mines and quarries, 20,503 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 12,477. Aliens may only hold realty in mines. Butte especially prohibits the employment of aliens on Public Works.

UTAH

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 63,393; an increase of 20.1% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are English, Danish and Swedish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 32,652; unnaturalized 9,626. Only 47% are naturalized while 10 years before 64.8% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 61,840; unable to speak English: 8,129; illiterate 3,636. Of the 1,796 who were attending school, only 182 were 21 and over.

Typical cities: Salt Lake City in 1910 had 19,035 foreign born of whom 1,546 were unable to speak English but in 1914 had only 56 attending public evening schools; Ogden had 4,454 foreign born with 397 unable to speak English but had only 300 in the public evening schools; Provo, with 1,227 foreign born had no evening school for its immigrants.

State aid is not granted for evening school purposes, yet 7,937 of those unable to speak the language were above 15 years of age.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 81.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 are wage earners. There are no large manufacturing industries in this state and no establishments employing more than 1,000 wage earners. The aliens are on the farms and in the mines. Mines, 11,004 wage earners in 1909. In 1910, more than 25% of the farmers, or 5,462 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 7,480. Citizens must be given preference on all public works.

WEST VIRGINIA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 57,072; an increase of 155% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Italian, Austrian and German.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 34,687; unnaturalized 22,545. Only 20.9% were naturalized, while 10 years before 49.9 were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 54,646; unable to speak English: 27,461; illiterate 13,075. Of the 1,445 who were attending school only 80 were 21 years of age and over. 26,947 of those unable to speak English in the state were over 15 years of age.

Typical cities: Wheeling in 1910 had 5,418 foreign born of whom 1,118 were unable to speak English; Morgantown was the only city reporting evening schools for immigrants, and its foreign born numbered 1,113; Charleston has over 1,000 foreign born and no evening school. Its problem will be largely increased by the location of the Government munition plant there. No report is yet available for Huntington, the largest city of the state.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 89.6% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 are wage earners. 17,244 are listed in the lumber industry. Oil and gas, 7,093 wage earners, but most are employed in the mines, which in 1909 reported 69,686 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 11,681.

LOUISIANA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 51,782; a decrease of .1% against that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Italian, German and French.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 26,519; unnaturalized 9,151. Only 37.8% are naturalized, while 10 years before 50.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 50,333; unable to speak English: 11,547; illiterate 12,085. Of the 1,201 who were attending school only 84 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: New Orleans in 1910 had 27,296 foreign born of whom 3,320 were unable to speak English but in 1914 only 142 attended the evening schools. Public evening schools were conducted in only one other place—Lafayette, but there were no classes for immigrants.

The Constitution in article 248 provides free schools for children between 6 and 18, but not state aid for evening schools.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 89.2% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 are wage earners. 43,258 are listed in lumber industry. As only 3.1% of the population is foreign born while 51.1% is colored, most unskilled labor is supplied by the negro and is outside factories.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 3,182. Aliens are excluded from employment on public works, or at best citizens must be given the preference. No alien can get public printing.

VERMONT

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 49,861; this was 11.6% increase over that of 1900. The three most numerous nationalities are Canadian, Irish and Italian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 23,759; unnaturalized 4,376. 59.6% are naturalized, while 10 years before 58.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 47,654; unable to speak English: 8,342; illiterate 6,239. Of the 2,248 who were attending school only 70 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Montpelier in 1910 had 1,449 foreign born and in 1914 reported only 10 in the evening schools; Proctor had 1,340 foreign born and reported 22 in the evening schools. No data is listed in the Federal Census of the number who do not speak English in the cities of the state. Barre is reported to have 4,100 foreign born, and Burlington 3,893 but no evening classes for foreigners. The following cities, all having a foreign-born population above 1,000, have no evening schools for such: Bennington, Colchester, Rutland, St. Albans and St. Johnsbury. The state laws give no recognition nor aid.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 87.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industry according to man-power is marble and stone works with 9,018 wage earners in 276 establishments. Granite and slate quarries, 8,388 wage earners in 1909. 2,226 work in worsted and woolen mills, and 1,752 in foundries. The industries are not large anywhere; only 7 concerns employ more than 500 wage earners. In 1910 more than 11% of the farmers or 3,721 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 3,559. No alien can get a liquor license.

ARIZONA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 46,824; an increase of 109.1% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Mexican, English and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 25,682; unnaturalized 14,574. Only 23% are naturalized, while 10 years before 38.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 43,724; unable to speak English: 25,072; illiterate 13,758. Of the 1,886 who were attending school only 37 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Globe is the only city that reports the existence of evening schools, but has no instruction for its 1,949 foreign born.

The Constitution: in article 11 and section 6, only requires free schools to be maintained six months in a year for pupils between 6 and 21, thus apparently no instruction is possible for adult immigrants.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 86.1% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power were car and general shop construction, with 1,377 wage earners, and lumber with 1,110 wage earners; these are the only manufacturing industries of even moderate size. Mines and quarries, 16,917, wage earners in 1900.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 14,845.

Aliens are excluded from all employment on Public Works and there are penalties for those who violate the law, with fines from \$50 to \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment or both.

It makes the standard for property rights for aliens, whatever the treatment accorded United States citizens by the country from which the alien comes.

Non-resident alien heirs must sell their land within five years.

OKLAHOMA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 40,084; an increase of 96.6% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Austrian and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 23,551; unnaturalized 4,443. Only 51.3% were naturalized while 10 years before 57.3% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 39,064; unable to speak English: 7,975; illiterate 3,828. Of the 1,152 who were attending school only 101 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Oklahoma in 1910 had 3,214 foreign born of whom 548 were unable to speak English; Muskogee had 537 foreign born with 45 unable to speak English; Tulsa had more than 400 foreign born but no classes for immigrants; the same is true of Durand. The problem is not large but worth dealing with.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 76.8% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. There are no large alien-employed industries; but 4 establishments employ more than 500 wage earners in the state. Mining, oil and gas, 13,920 wage earners in 1900. In 1910, seven per cent. of the farmers, or 7,748 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 3,166.

Aliens must dispose of their land within 5 years after ceasing to be resident; this also applies to non-resident alien heirs.

KENTUCKY

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 40,053; a decrease of 20.1% against that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Irish and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 20,440; unnaturalized aliens 2,754. Only 64.7% are naturalized while 10 years before 74.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 39,571, unable to speak English: 3,816; illiterate 3,300. Of the 631 who were attending school only 121 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: Louisville in 1910 had 17,436 foreign born of whom 1,422 were unable to speak English; Covington had 3,933 foreign born with 256 unable to speak English but no classes for immigrants; Lexington had 936 foreign born with 38 unable to speak English but had only 15 in the public evening schools.

The Constitution in section 186 stipulates that each county shall be entitled to a proportion of the school funds according to the census of pupil children for each school year. Apparently no aid is given for evening schools.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 82.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 are wage earners. The largest alien-employing industries according to man-power are lumber with 12,359 wage earners, cars and general shop construction with 8,485 wage earners, tobacco with 3,326 wage earners, distilled and malt liquors with 3,078 wage earners. The colored population is 11.4% as against the foreign born, 1.7%, and much of the unskilled labor is furnished by them. Mines, quarries, oil and gas, 22,033 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 1,150.

Aliens may hold land for a limit of 21 years if residential or business purposes.

Non-resident heirs must sell within 8 years.

IDAHO

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 40,427; an increase of 84.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Swedish and English.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 25,844; unnaturalized 6,215. Only 49.6% are naturalized, while 10 years before 67.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 39,619; unable to speak English: 5,805; illiterate 2,742. Of the 819 who were attending school only 81 were 21 years and over.

Only one city, Boise, reported evening schools, but no classes for immigrants, yet it had 2,283 foreign born.

State aid is not given to evening schools. The problem is not serious but while the state has 5,805 unable to speak English, nearly all of whom are over 15 years of age, the matter should receive some attention.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. Analysis shows that 84.7% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. There are no large alien employing industries. There are only 17 establishments employing more than 100 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 4,004.

No alien can get a teacher's certificate.

Non-resident aliens heirs must sell their land within 5 years.

Work on the public highways or elsewhere for the unemployed is limited to citizens only.

Aliens are prohibited on all state and municipal works.

Corporations operating in the state cannot employ aliens who have not taken out their first papers.

FLORIDA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 33,842; an increase of 75.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Italian, German and English.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 17,445; unnaturalized 7,411. Only 34.2% are naturalized, while 10 years before 48.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 32,155; unable to speak English: 14,049; illiterate 3,390. Of the 1,202 who were attending school only 91 were over 21 years of age.

Typical cities: Tampa in 1910 had 9,896 foreign born of whom 6,123 were unable to speak English but in 1914 had only 432 in the evening schools; Jacksonville had 2,488 foreign born and 100 unable to speak English.

No state aid is given for evening schools.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 88% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. With the exception of the turpentine and rosin industry employing in 508 establishments 15,466 men, there are no large alien-employed industries; only five establishments report more than 500 wage-earners. As the population is more than 40% colored and only about 4% foreign born, much of the unskilled labor is supplied by them.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 5,885.
Aliens must not catch nor sell fish or oysters.

NEW MEXICO

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 22,654; an increase of 70.8% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Mexican, German and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 12,502; unnaturalized 6,048. Only 34.1% are naturalized, while 10 years before 49.2% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born white 10 years of age and over 21,235; unable to speak English: 11,776; illiterates 6,580. Of the 772 who were attending school only 26 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Albuquerque with 1,269 foreign born in 1910, was the only city that reported evening schools for immigrants with an enrollment of 15, in 1914. The problem is largely Mexican.

No state aid is given for evening schools for immigrants.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 82.2% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. There are no large alien employing industries. Only 2 establishments employ more than 250 wage-earners, and none more than 500. Mines and quarries, 5,882 wage earners in 1909. Only four per cent. of the farmers, or 1,440 were foreign born in 1910.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 4,432.
Aliens are excluded from employment on all public works.

WYOMING

Immigrant Population: total foreign born 27,118; an increase of 63.5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Austrian, English and German.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 18,263; unnaturalized 8,125. Only 37.4% are naturalized while 10 years before 58.7% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 26,381, unable to speak English: 5,970; illiterate 2,548. Of the 538 who were attending school only 47 were 21 years of age and over.

No city reported evening schools for immigrants, though the problem must be serious in the mining regions.

The Constitution in article 7, section 8, stipulates that the legislature shall provide state aid for the common instruction of youths between 6 and 21, thus seeming to eliminate aid for adult immigrants.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 80.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The foreign born are chiefly in the mines; which in 1909 reported 8,499 wage earners. Only two industrial establishments employed more than 250 wage earners. In 1910, seventeen per cent. of the farmers or 1,903 were foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 3,682.

Aliens are excluded from all employment on Public Works.
No alien may be a guide.

VIRGINIA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 26,628; an increase of 39.6% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Russian, German and English.

As an example of war-time expansion, Hopewell is cited. Before the great fire it had a population of about 30,000, 30% of whom were foreign born, chiefly Greeks and Russians.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 14,882; unnaturalized: 4,693. Only 43.1% were naturalized while 10 years before 61.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 25,639; unable to speak English: 3,983; illiterate 2,368. Of the 938 who were attending school only 73 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Norfolk in 1910 had 3,564 foreign born of whom 247 were unable to speak English; Richmond had 4,085 foreign born with 312 unable to speak English but in 1914 had only 42 in the evening schools; Portsmouth Newport News, and Richmond were the only cities reporting evening schools and the last alone had classes for the foreign born. Norfolk was holding some sessions under private auspices.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 87.1% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are cars and general shop construction with 10,375 wage earners, fertilizers with 2,470 wage earners, lumber with 24,116 wage earners, tobacco with 6,308 wage earners. 41% of the population is colored and supplies much of the unskilled labor. Mines, 10,042 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 2,754.

No alien can get a junk dealer's license.
No alien can catch or sell fish and oysters.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 24,351; an increase of 24.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Irish, German and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign born of voting age: 11,738; unnaturalized 2,305. Only 55.2% were naturalized while 10 years before 70.1% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 23,755; unable to speak English 1,349; illiterate 1,944. Of the 886 who were attending school 161 were 21 years of age and over. Washington has evening schools for immigrants, and in 1914 reported 536 in attendance.

Miscellaneous: Alien men, 21-31, registered for Draft, 1,649.

ALABAMA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 18,956; an increase of 32.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Italian and English.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 10,521; unnaturalized 2,793. Only 46% were naturalized while 10 years before 60.6% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 18,291; unable to speak English: 3,028; illiterate 2,063. Of the 622 who were attending school only 44 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Birmingham in 1910 had 3,190 foreign born of whom 1,094 were unable to speak English but in 1914 only 90 attended evening schools; Mobile had 1,297 foreign born with 66 unable to speak English but reported having only 9 enrolled in private schools; Montgomery had 420 foreign born with 44 unable to speak English but reported only 18 in private evening schools. Birmingham was the only city reporting public evening schools for its immigrants.

The Constitution in article 14, section 256, requires public schools for children between 7 and 21. There is no state aid for evening schools for adults.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows that 88.4% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries were cotton goods with 13,697 wage earners, cars and general shop construction with 7,908 wage earners, and lumber with 21,646 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 30,795 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 1,262.

TENNESSEE

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 18,459; an increase of 5% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Russian and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 10,112; unnaturalized 1,867. Only 53.8% were naturalized, while 10 years before 60.4% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 17,985; unable to speak English: 1,648; illiterate 1,488. Of the 622 who were attending school only 51 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Memphis in 1910 had 6,467 foreign born of whom 555 were unable to speak English; Nashville had 2,993 foreign born with 108 unable to speak English. These two cities both reported evening schools as did Bristol, also, but none held public classes for immigrants.

No state aid is given for immigrant education.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 84% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries were lumber with 17,464 wage earners, hosiery and knit goods, woolen and worsted with 6,699 wage earners, cars and general shop construction with 7,201 wage earners, cotton goods with 3,403 wage earners and foundries with 3,072 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 18,028 wage earners in 1909.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 1,115. Aliens may not be market hunters.

NEVADA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 17,999; an increase of 109.8% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Italian, English and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 12,767; unnaturalized 4,479. Only 43.9% are naturalized while ten years before 64.8% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 17,787; unable to speak English: 3,557; illiterate 1,344. Of the 197 who were attending school only 24 were 21 years of age and over.

No state aid to immigrant classes in 1914, though classes are needed in the mining districts.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 88.9% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. There are no large alien-employed industries; only five concerns employed more than 100 wage earners. Aliens are found chiefly in the mines and agricultural sections. Mines, 5,572 wage earners in 1909. Thirty-two per cent. or 867 of the farmers are foreign born.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for the Draft, 3,757. No alien can get a teacher's certificate.

DELAWARE

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 17,420; this was 20.9% increase over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Irish, Russian and German.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 8,776; unnaturalized 3,189. Only 42.2% were naturalized while 10 years before 60.8% were naturalized. The state courts are unwilling to bear the burdens of the details of the naturalization process and automatically refer applicants to the Federal courts, but there is no local U. S. examiner.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 16,940; unable to speak English: 4,824; illiterate 3,350. Of the 417 who were attending school only 28 were 21 years of age and over. Wilmington in 1910 had 13,678 foreign born of whom 4,265 were unable to speak English but in 1914 it had only 178 in the public evening schools.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 86.8% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries are cars and general shop construction with 2,059 wage-earners, leather with 2,382 wage earners and foundries with 1,888 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for the Draft, 2,975. Alien peddlers are charged \$100 fee per county for traveling peddler's license in addition to the regular fee; for the three counties it makes the license \$300.

ARKANSAS

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 16,909; an increase of 19.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Italian and English.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 9,718; unnaturalized 1,388. Only 54.4% are naturalized while 10 years before 57.1% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 16,454; unable to speak English: 2,741; illiterate 1,466. Of the 392 who were attending school only 43 were 21 years of age and over. Only one city—Fort Smith, reported evening schools, but no immigrant classes.

The Constitution article 14 and section 1, requires free schools only for persons between 6 and 21. There is no provision for state aid for evening schools. The problem is not serious though immigrant communities should be provided with instructions.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 86.7% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are lumber with 23,212 wage earners and car and general shop construction with 3,634 wage earners. Mines and quarries, 6,422 wage earners in 1900.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 664.

GEORGIA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 15,072; an increase of 25.4% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Russian, German, and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 8,513; unnaturalized 1,846. Only 47.3% are naturalized while 10 years before 58.9% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 14,656; unable to speak English: 903; illiterate 875. Of the 536 who were attending school only 55 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Atlanta in 1910 had 4,410 foreign born of whom 252 were unable to speak English but no evening schools; Athens, Dublin, Savannah, Macon and Augusta also lack facilities for their immigrants. No state aid is given.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 88.1% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are cotton goods with 30,719 wage earners, lumber with 15,023 wage earners, cars and general construction with 6,948 wage earners, fertilizer with 3,833 wage earners, oil, cottonseed and cake with 4,212 wage earners, and turpentine and rosin with 9,118 wage earners. The population is 47% colored and much unskilled labor is so derived.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 1,344. No alien may get a peddler's license.

MISSISSIPPI

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 9,389; an increase of 23.1% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are Italian, German and Russian.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 5,235; unnaturalized 1,283. Only 46.7% were naturalized while 10 years before 56.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 9,046; unable to speak English: 1,491; illiterate 1,364. Of the 265 who were attending school only 26 were 21 years of age and over.

Only one city—Greenville—reported classes for immigrants, but only 6 were enrolled in evening school.

The Constitution, Article 8, Section 206, provides that the common school shall be distributed in proportion to the number of educatable children.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 89.3% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are lumber with 25,490 wage earners, car and shop construction with 3,273 wage earners, turpentine and rosin with 3,275 wage earners. 57% of the population is colored and supplies most of the unskilled labor.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 612. An alien taking realty on debt and liens must sell within 20 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born 6,054, an increase of 12.7% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, Russian and Irish.

Citizenship: foreign born males of voting age: 3,355; unnaturalized 739. Only 47.7 are naturalized while 10 years before 60.5% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 5,911; unable to speak English: 447; illiterate 399. Of the 163 who were attending school only 13 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Charleston has 2,404 foreign born but no public classes for them. Eight cities—Anderson, Charleston, Columbia, Greenwood, Newberry, Rockhill, Spartanburg and Union—report the existence of evening schools, but no classes for their foreign born population.

In the Constitution, article 11, section 5, education is provided only for those between 6 and 21.

Industry: Reliable data of the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 92.6% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are cotton goods with 46,448 wage earners, lumber with 10,400 wage earners, oil, cotton seed and cake with 2,037 wage earners, fertilizer with 2,050 wage earners. The population is 60% colored and the most common labor is thus obtained.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 505.

Alien men between 21 and 31, registered for Draft, 505. According to the State law, efforts to promote immigration "shall be confined" to white citizens of the United States, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, France and other foreigners of Saxon origin.

NORTH CAROLINA

Immigrant Population: total foreign born: 5,942; an increase of 35.2% over that of 1900. The three nationalities most numerous are German, English and Russian.

Citizenship: Foreign born males of voting age: 3,296; unnaturalized 827. Only 43.7% are naturalized while 10 years before 58.9% were naturalized.

Education: foreign born whites 10 years of age and over 5,734; unable to speak English: 779; illiterate 477. Of the 232 who were attending school only 18 were 21 years of age and over.

Typical cities: Five cities—Charlotte, Concord, Durham, Raleigh and Salisbury—report evening schools, but no classes for immigrants. The five cities together contain less than 1,000 foreign born.

Industry: Reliable data on the proportion of aliens in the industries of the state is not available. An analysis shows, however, that 90.4% of the persons engaged in the state's manufacturing industries in 1914 were wage earners. The largest alien-employed industries according to man-power are cotton goods with 53,703 wage earners, lumber with 30,590 wage earners, tobacco with 8,960 wage earners.

Miscellaneous: Alien men between 21 and 31 registered for Draft, 633.

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